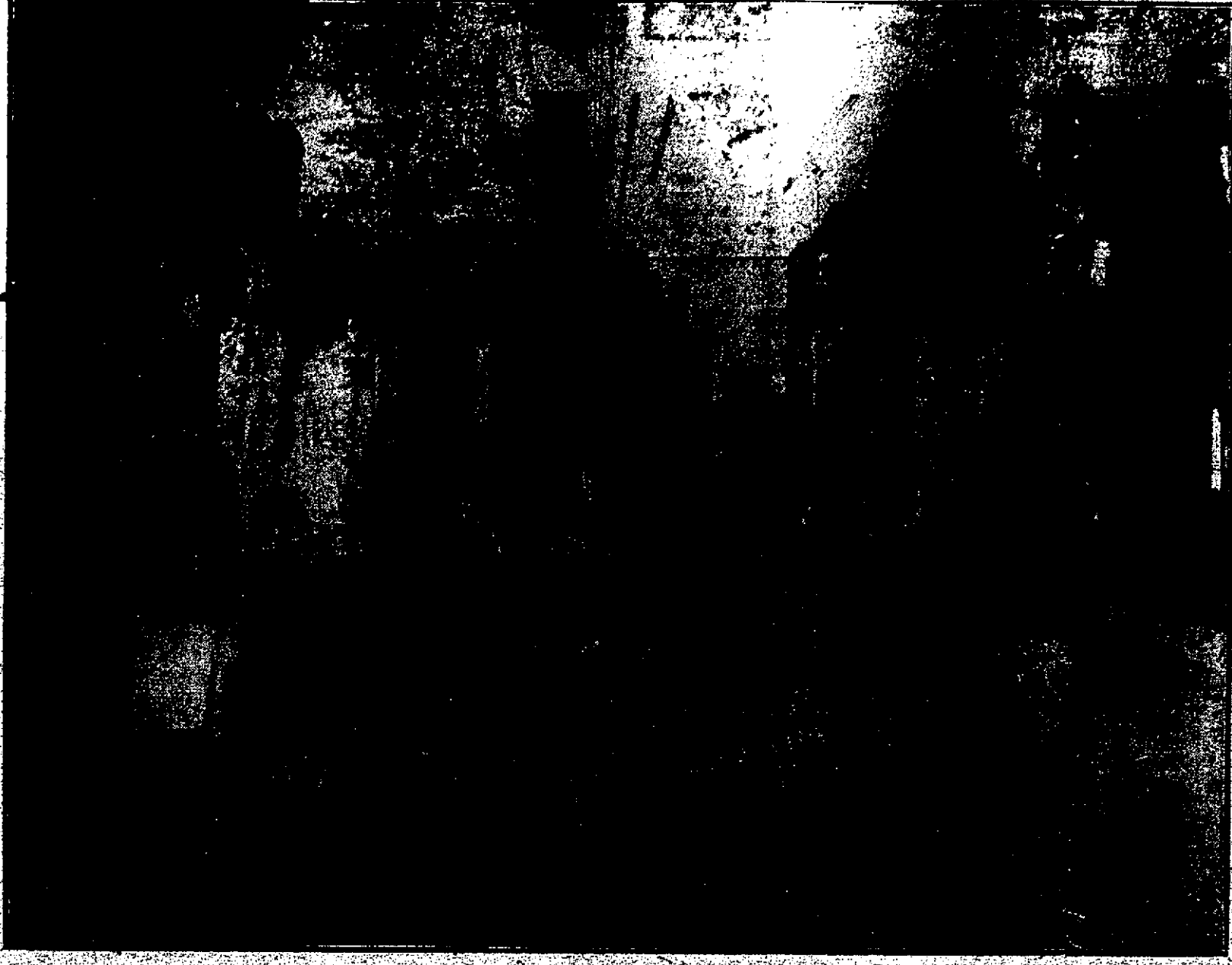


LAST PRINCE OF THE KAMEHAMEHAS A GREAT DAY FOR EXPLANATIONS

Senators Brown and McCandless and Representative Gandall Rise to Questions of Privilege.



THE BODY OF PRINCE ALBERT KUNIAKIA LYING IN STATE.

(Photo by Davey.)

(From Monday's daily.)

The last of the line of Kamehameha Great is at rest with his fathers. Citizens of Honolulu, without distinction to race, turned out yesterday to pay the last honors to Prince Albert Kuniakia and to his line, at the state funeral of the Prince. Time was, and so many years ago, when the name of Kamehameha was a household word, and a Polynesian chief, but it is now a name of a man who, upon a stage, would have made history might have changed the destiny of the world.

Kamehameha had the genius for a great man, though he was but a savage. He was, before everything else, a warrior, but he was a strategist, also, a statesman. There were other warriors of his people in his time, and other strategists. There was none who could have turned the instruments that destiny had in his way to accomplish his great purpose of the union of these islands. Kamehameha did not despise the white man, the savage, so often does he see them in possession of the power that has been denied to him. He used them and their talents to make himself and his people great. And the white men never used Kamehameha for the furtherance of their purposes of theirs. He was a statesman, but he was the greatest man in time in this region. He would be one of the greatest men of all time, no matter where fate had cast destiny.

He ruled these islands, and his descendants ruled them—but the last, the line is gone, now. Prince Albert never king. His line lost the king, and the kings had lost their line, before his chance came. Perhaps, indeed, he did not have it in him to be king, ever. There are men, apparently born to high destiny, who are from its achievement by some quality or some lack within themselves that man can fathom. But Prince Albert had high blood within him, and the veriest scoundrel at Island royalty in his presence that the man was a king. Perhaps it was his line, more than the man himself, that memory was honored with a funeral yesterday. Though the monarchy has passed off the stage for time, there is a sentiment yet in the minds of many good people of the islands that holds the days of the monarchy dear, and a sentiment in the hearts of all citizens that the blood of Kamehameha was worthy of all honor. Prince Albert had taken some part in the affairs of the islands, and it was an honor to him here of American blood. Now, his line, honored the man, the great worth—and his own people, as only Polynesians can, honored him. It was a great day for the people of these islands, and a great day for the people of the world.

Island, to gather sprigs of myrtle to put upon his bier. It was to show their love that the young chiefs stood all night beside his body, waiting the dawn, and listening to the weird chanting of the mele that told of his birth and lineage. It was to show their love that they followed him to the tomb, with bared heads and with faces clouded with sorrow.

And there is sorrow now in many a humble home, and will be sorrow for many a day to come for the last of the Kamehamehas. But they have done him dead, all the honor that they could. It is some slight consolation to these good people that the state has likewise honored, with all the pomp of a public funeral, the man of their love. It was a graceful thing for the state to do—that state whose deep foundations were laid by his great forbear.

SCENES ABOUT THE BIER.

At dawn yesterday the preparations for the formal lying in state ceremonies commenced and floral pieces and flowers and greens began to arrive. A beautiful cross about five feet in height and composed entirely of callas and ferns was sent by George Rooke of England, a cousin of the late Queen Emma. Prince David Kawananakoa sent a handsome wreath of panapa and Prince Kalaniana'ole's tribute was a beautiful piece with gates ajar. Many prominent residents and societies sent pieces and the clusters of blooms. Throughout the night the ceaseless vigil of the kahili-bearers was kept about the bier. At dawn chapters of the mele of the Kamehamehas told the genealogy of the late Prince and his noble ancestors. The weird chanting, now pitched to a high key, now to a lower, always monotonous and often rendered with almost indescribable tenderness, filled the throne room. Following close upon these melancholy dirges came the music of Hawaiian singers, sad and pathetic, and sung as if every sweet note came direct from the heart. Tall kahilis, some of black and yellow feathers, indicative of mourning, other composed of white feathers with tips of black surrounded the bier. The latter kind were used exclusively by the kahili-bearers to wave over the casket. When the doors were at length thrown open, about thirty kahilis were arranged about the bier. Upon the casket rested feather ahua, relics of ancient Hawaii. The huge funeral kahili at the head of the bier was one of the finest on view and the stand which held it was draped with a silk crown flag of Hawaii. Before this rested a crown draped in mourning.

At 11 o'clock when the public might enter, the kahili-bearers were changed and five men arranged on either side of the casket, among them being Solomon Hiram and his singers, and now and then they broke into melodies of Hawaii, alternating with the mele chanters. A guard of honor from the First Regiment, N. G. H., was posted in the outer square of the kahili, the men standing at parade rest with bayonets. Col. Soper, Captain Kane, Captain Kenaka, Captain Campbell, Captain Atherton, of the Cavalry, all in full dress uniform, stood at each end of the bier. In the old throne room chairs placed on the head of the casket, sat the members of the committee for the funeral.

CROWDS IN THRONE ROOM.

For two hours the crowd passed into the throne room and made a half circuit of the bier and his guardians in an almost unbroken line. When the church services had closed the congregations came to the Capitol and viewed the scene, and in the hour between 12 and 1 o'clock the crowd was so dense that the people had to pass through the chamber by the side of the bier. Conspicuous to the visitors were two handsome silk Hawaiian flags draped over the entrance and exit of the chamber. In the long line which streamed through were men and women of all stations in life. Kamaaina and mailinis rubbed elbows, rich and poor, and it was as cosmopolitan as only a Honolulu gathering can be. Officials, business men, and strangers passed by and made a scene which may but once or twice again be repeated in Hawaii.

At 1 o'clock the doors were closed and when the last person in the passing line had gone, the chief mourners were assigned to seats on the Ewa side of the chamber. Officials of the government, members of the Legislature and friends of the family were given seats elsewhere. The pall-bearers stood in line on the Walkild side of the throne room, with John Baker, bearer of the royal jewels, at one end and Admiral George Beckley at the other.

SERVICE OF THE CHURCH.

The clergy of the Roman Catholic church, preceded by crucifix and candle bearers, then filed into the chamber, Pro Vicar Libert taking his place as officiating priest at the foot of the bier. He was assisted by Fathers Valentin and Stephen. The Catholic choir was stationed in the mauka end of the room Father Valentin joining that body and leading the singing. The priest sang several beautiful solos and the Pro Vicar solemnly intoned the burial service.

At the conclusion of the service the kahili-wavers sang dirges and other Hawaiian airs and as the last note died away, the tabu sticks were removed, the pall-bearers took up the casket, and, accompanied by kahilis and the tabu sticks, it was borne to the funeral car which was in waiting at the foot of the steps to the Capitol. The car, which was designed and draped by H. F. Davison, was covered with black cloth and white fringe trimmings, the wheels being similarly draped. A canopy resting upon four posts was raised over the bier leaving an open space on all sides. The canopy was surmounted by a crown, the same one that has been used for royal funerals for many years.

The catafalque was drawn, not by horses, but by scores of stalwart Hawaiians. One hundred and twenty men, all poolas, pulled at the white and black braided ropes attached to the car, each one wearing a white sailor canvas hat, blue shirt and white trousers. Each one also wore upon his shoulders a yellow cape, or ahua, of cloth in imitation of the gorgeous feather ahua which were worn in ancient times. These men were under the direction of William Oiepa, wearing a full-length cloak of yellow and red.

MOVES TO MINUTE GUNS.

When the casket was adjusted upon the car, a soldier stationed on the top of the Capitol Building, wig-wagged with a red flag and was answered by wig-wag from the summit of Punch-

bowl, and as the poolas moved away from the Capitol the first minute gun of the Punchbowl battery spoke. During the procession to the Mausoleum guns were fired every minute.

The companies of the National Guard under Col. Jones, which had been lined up on either side of the Capitol driveway, received the car with present arms, and were then wheeled into marching line, and the sad journey had started. The procession was in the following order:

- High Sheriff Brown, Deputy High Sheriff, Chillingworth, and Senior Captain Parker, Mounted.
- Mounted Police with carbines under Lieut. Leslie.
- Foot Police under Captain Kane.
- St. Louis Band.
- St. Louis College Students.
- St. Andrew's Priory Girls.
- Catholic Mission Band.
- Kamehameha School Band.
- Kamehameha School Cadets under Major Wilson.
- Hawaiian Relief Societies (Men and Women).
- Col. Jones, Commanding First Regiment, N. G. H., and Staff, Mounted.
- Hawaiian Government Band under Captain Berger.
- Drum Corps, First Regiment.
- Lieut. Col. Zeigler and Staff.
- First Battalion, First Regiment, Company F at the head.
- National and Regimental Colors.
- Second Battalion, N. G. H.
- Hospital Corps, N. G. H.
- Crucifix and Candles.
- Catholic Choir and Sodality.
- Altar Boys in Vestments.
- Pro Vicar Libert, Fathers Valentin and Stephen.
- One hundred and twenty Poolas drawing Funeral Car.
- Catafalque.
- Alexander Hiba, Kamehameha (Grandson of Kamehameha V.), Henry Peter Mikona and Kauihola Kauihola, each standing upon a corner of the car bearing Tabu Sticks.
- Pall-bearers: David Hoopili, Jesse Makana, St. Clair Pihia, Hon. Fred Kahapula Beckley, Curtis Iauka, Hon. James Lewis, A. K. Pulekahi, Hon. George Beckley.
- John Baker, Bearer of Royal Jewels.
- Thirty Small and Large Kahilis Flanking Pall-bearers.
- Mrs. Kuniakia, widow of the late Prince, and Mrs. Grace Kahookali.
- Mrs. Maluani Pihana and Mrs. Keomani Cockett.
- Mrs. Kahoanaka and Mr. Kahookali.
- Prince Kawananakoa's Carriage.
- Mrs. Peleuli Amalu and Mrs. Theresa Wilcox.
- Misses Taylor and Miss Kekuanohi.
- Miss Lucy K. Peabody and Mrs. P. Mikona.
- Mrs. Elizabeth Booth and Mrs. Lucy K. Henriques.
- Mrs. Kahoawelani Kahua and Mrs. Annie Kalkioewa.
- Mrs. K. Nahachia and Mrs. Kekai Kuliha Mahaulu.
- Mr. and Mrs. Willie Simonson.
- Mrs. Kahakuhaakel and Mrs. Maluhi Rika.
- Mrs. E. S. Boyd and Miss K. Kamali.
- George Rooke.
- Secretary of the Territory Office and Chief Justice Freest.

(Continued on Page 4)

The House was called to order half an hour earlier than usual yesterday morning, it being the understanding that the county bill would come up at once for consideration, but it didn't. A message was received from the Governor stating that he had signed the Territorial flag bill.

In response to a resolution passed on Friday, Chief Clerk White, of the Board of Public Works, submitted a statement of the amount of material on hand in that department, the quantity of material loaned, and a full report of the loss of the dredger loaned to Cotton Bros. at Pearl Harbor. The statement went to the translator without being read, the Speaker wishing the members to consider it at some future time with full understanding.

The Clerk of the Board of Public Works submitted a second communication enclosing the report of Harbor Master Fuller on the receipts of his office for wharfage and harbor dues. The report was as follows:

Wharfage collected: 1888, \$25,638.30; 1889, \$25,197.32; 1890, \$29,988.80; 1891, \$31,571.95; 1892, \$24,851.84; 1893, \$24,912.55; 1894, \$25,805.34; 1895, \$25,650.61; 1896, \$35,562.83; 1897, \$35,987.69; 1898, \$45,355.59; 1899, \$61,183.65; 1900, \$62,268.05; 1901, \$58,572.08; 1902, \$36,192.95. Total, \$574,881.52.

Wharfage at Railroad wharf, collected from July, 1890, to August, 1899, \$48,800.72.

The Secretary of the Senate reported two bills that had passed third reading in that body, and they were taken up and read by title, as follows:

Senate Bill No. 66.—An act to amend the penal code.

Senate Bill No. 77.—An act for the incorporation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

The following petitions were presented:

Hilo taxpayers, asking for \$5,000 for removal and construction of wharves, jail, police court, and police headquarters building; remodeling police station, Hilo courthouse, painting, repairs, etc.; referred to the police committee.

From Hilo citizens, asking for support and maintenance of the Hilo band; referred to the military committee.

From citizens of Hilo, praying for an appropriation for Hilo park and boulevard; referred to police committee.

From citizens of Honolulu, Hawaii, asking that their request for opening up a homestead tract be granted and that the survey be made at the first opportunity; referred to the public lands committee.

From citizens of Waialae, Hilo, Hawaii, asking that the lands of Waialae under lease to the Waialae Mill Company be opened up for house lots; referred to the judiciary committee.

From citizens of Hilo, asking for \$10,000 for repairs on the Volcano road, from 21 miles to the Volcano House; referred to the committee on public expenditures.

From citizens of Hilo, deferred to be considered with the county bill: That the county bill pass this session; that the direction and charge of public schools be left to the county; that the management of the Board of Health be vested in the Board of Supervisors; that the bonds to which the county officers are to be subject to be equitable and just.

From citizens of South Kona, asking for \$9,000 for repair and widening of roads of the district; referred to the public lands committee.

From Keo Kalina (Joseph Green), asking for payment of loss by plague fire; referred to the public health committee.

Petition by Mr. Wright from citizens of Kau asking for \$75,500 for road work of the district; referred to the public health committee.

FULL OF ERRORS.

Mr. Knudsen, from the special committee on rules, reported that the copies of the rules were so full of errors that his committee had come to a standstill, and recommended that the copy go back to the committee on printing for better proof reading. It was so ordered.

Chillingworth reported progress from the health committee in the matter of inquiry into the affairs of the Board of Health.

Kellinot asked for further time for the special committee to investigate the Rapid Transit Company, and it was granted.

Kupihua offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the chairman of the judiciary committee be instructed to investigate the tax laws and license laws of the Territory of Hawaii, and to file a report thereon within five days from date."

This was something of a bombshell, as showing that the finance committee was being interfered with unduly, and Kellinot moved that it be tabled. Kupihua, in explanation, asked for by Harris, said that the House was about to enter upon the discussion of the county bill, and it was important to have thorough knowledge on this subject.

The whole matter of the resolution was thrashed out, and then the motion to table it was lost. Next it was amended to refer the proposed investigation to the finance instead of the judiciary committee, after Kupihua had said something in Hawaiian which led the Speaker to say to him: "You are too personal."

Fernandes got the floor now and wanted to know how the House was to pass revenue measures if the finance committee was stubborn. This brought a rise from Harris.

HARRIS FEELS HURT.

"Mr. Speaker," said he, "I do not think the finance committee is stubborn. I have several measures now which it is my purpose to introduce this afternoon. But if this resolution is passed, it will be tantamount to a vote of want of confidence in the finance committee. There will be nothing for the committee to do, in that event, so far as I can see, excepting to stop the work it is engaged upon. I would ask instructions from the Speaker as to what the finance committee is to do, in the event of the passage of this resolution."

Kaniho, as a member of the finance committee favored the resolution, and said the House had been wasting time talking about a trivial matter. After that, the resolution was adopted, as amended.

Long gave notice of the introduction of a bill to allow the distillation of liquor in the Territory, and repealing all laws prohibiting distillation and sale of liquor.

The judiciary committee, under suspension of the rules, reported on the bill for the appointment of a Public Administrator, and the report was tabled.

Kupihua introduced a bill to reorganize the Board of Health, and to define reading by title.

FREIGHT CHARGES TOO HEAVY.

Pales introduced the following concurrent resolution, which was adopted without debate:

"Whereas, It appears that the rates of freight transportation charged by the several inter-island vessels are outrageous and tend to discourage the settlement of the Territory by farmers and homesteaders; and

"Whereas, It is fitting that the representatives of the people should give small farming encouragement; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, the Senate concurring, that a commission of three members be appointed by the Governor to examine into the matter of freight transportation from the different island ports; to draft legislation covering the same, and to report to the next session of the Legislature."

Kealahewa introduced the following resolution, which went to the committee on public health:

"Whereas, The Board of Health has built a certain stable at Kakaako, adjoining the Pio Joint, which is menacing the good health of the community around there, being especially in the morning and evening when the people were at home, the wind coming from the sea, swept its foul scent over that portion of Kakaako inhabited by the people living in close proximity to it; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, that the Board of Health will immediately, upon the approving of this resolution by the House, be notified to remove said stables without delay."

The following resolution by Nakaleka went to the health committee:

"Whereas, During the plague in 1899, a number of people were employed by the agent of the Board of Health at various ports at Molokai; and

"Whereas, They were not paid for their services till up to date; be it

"Resolved, That the sum of \$1,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill to defray the same."

FLY THE FLAG.

Hala introduced the following:

"Whereas, The Secretary of the Territory has sent a communication to this House to the effect that the Governor has signed the act to adopt a Territorial flag; and

"Whereas, The Hawaiian flag is thereby made the Territorial flag; be it

"Resolved, That the clerk is hereby instructed to notify the Secretary of the Territory that he is requested to hoist the Territorial flag aloft daily over the Capitol building while this honorable House is in session."

There was a motion to adopt, and Chillingworth wanted to know what it was proposed to hoist the flag on. He was told on a flag pole, and the resolution carried.

Kealahewa gave notice of intention to introduce a bill regulating the district courts.

Kupihua gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the examination of steam boilers and the licensing of engineers, and was told by

(Continued on page 5.)

EMERGENCY BILL HOLDS MEMBERS FOR LONG HOURS

The First Night Session Given to Consideration of Appropriation Items.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

After caucuses and counter caucuses, plans are said to be prepared for the launching of the fight over the Long and Commission city bills in the Legislature. There has been a combination effected which it is believed will have for its result the binding together of nearly twenty votes for the scheme as proposed, and the outlook is that there will be a handy fight over the matter.

The insurgent members of the Republican camp, those who have declined to be led by the Commission and the committees in charge of party affairs are to an extent committed to the Long bill. The decision to press it ahead of the Commission's general act, was reached at a recent conference between certain members of the House. Others of the active workers on the Waikiki side of the chamber have not committed themselves to the measure and declare that they will reserve the right to make their choice as to their course of action, as soon as they have a chance to see the city bill which has been introduced.

The course which is to be followed is to move to strike out the second section of the bill, which describes the counties, and in its place insert the city bill. It is probable that there may be a combination to provide for the city and county of Honolulu, but otherwise the city bill is planned to be forced right there. This would be a victory for the maker of the Long bill, but it will be fought with vigor by the men who claim that there are two separate obligations to fulfill, and they will insist that there shall be nothing done which would indicate that the County bill could be side-tracked for anything else, even city bills.

As this matter now stands there will be no difficulty in locating the responsibility for delays. The roll will be called on every point made, there being more than the requisite five members for that purpose, and thus the lines will be closely drawn.

With the emergency bill in committee of the Whole House yesterday there was an exhibition of what can be done by the lower body. There was an all afternoon talking match between members as to certain Honolulu items, and little progress was made after that matter once got the floor.

The House, Kumalae taking the lead, without dissenting voice, called upon Superintendent of Public Works Cooper, who is now on Maui, to return in the Claudine Sunday, so that he may be examined for the benefit of the committee on Chinese Fund. The testimony of the former Secretary is needed. Pardons for the purpose of restoring civil rights brought out a lot of oratory, and the House by a good majority made the point that the Governor be requested to restore to citizenship the men who had been convicted of criminal offense in the past.

The Senate discussed the appropriation bill and disposed of it, the only changes of moment being those affecting the Board of Health. The salaries there, were cut down in most instances and there was a little saving, though not much. There were as well a number of minor bills passed.

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

The Governor notified the House that Senate Bill No. 3, the Fire claims appropriation had been signed by him and had become a law. This was the first business of the House and seemed to set a pace for work which was kept up.

The House was notified of the passage of a number of bills by the Senate as follows: An act to license the retail sale of malt liquors; an act relating to the District Magistrates and Circuit Judges; an act relating to the giving notice by publication.

The Printing Committee reported that a large number of bills had been printed and these were distributed to members.

COOPER ORDERED BACK.

Jonah Kumalae began the introduction of resolutions with the following: Whereas, it is necessary for the heads of departments to be in the city of Honolulu when the Legislature is in session, and

Whereas, the Honorable Henry E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works, is away from the said city of Honolulu, therefore

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives that the clerk of this House be and is hereby instructed to send a message through the wireless telegraph to the Sheriff of Maui, to be by him forwarded without delay to the said Honorable Henry E. Cooper, to return to this city by the S. S. Claudine on Sunday, March 15, 1903.

FOR CHINESE FUND WORK.

In support of the resolution Mr. Kumalae said his resolution was ready two days ago but he had no opportunity to introduce it. There were many questions, among them the matter of the Chinese fund, which were being investigated and Henry E. Cooper's testimony was necessary. He said there was no reason why the official should be absent from the city and he should stay here during the session to be ready to answer questions. The Committee on Chinese Fund would have reported had it been possible to secure the testimony of Cooper.

Chillingworth supported the resolution, saying that the committee would have been ready to report, having worked hard, but the testimony of Mr. Cooper was necessary. The committee had a large mass of evidence but Mr. Cooper's testimony was important if the facts were to be fully understood. The resolution was then adopted without dissenting voice.

TO RESTORE CIVIL RIGHTS.

Pulaa presented the following concurrent resolution: Whereas, by the annexation of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States as a Territory, we entered into a new era, therefore

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring,

that it is the sense of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, that it would be for the benefit of all that the Governor may pardon all those who were convicted, and discharged from jail, or criminal cases, giving them the benefit of voting hereafter.

Pulaa supported his resolution on the ground that a new era had opened, and under existing laws the power of pardon was vested in the Governor. He said there were numerous persons convicted of criminal offenses and thus deprived of civil rights. He did not want to make the criminals the equal of ministers, but perhaps there might some good come of it. There were many of these persons who should have the privilege of voting.

Kanaho, after Harris had moved to refer to the judiciary committee, said there were a number of persons who had been convicted of crimes, and thus deprived of civil rights, and if these can be restored, it should be done.

Hala said it would be exceeding the authority of the lawmaking branch to suggest that pardons be granted. In other words, the lawmaking branch should not go into the matters affecting those who broke the laws.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH GREATEST. Fernandez said he wanted to emphasize the statement that the Legislative branch was superior to the Executive, and he favored immediate action.

The motion to refer to the judiciary committee was lost by 12 to 17, and the resolution was then passed.

The judiciary committee reported favorably a number of bills, including those of Andrade, being the Bar Association bills, making a number of changes in the commission to compile laws bill, principally in verbiage and appropriating \$6,000 for the purpose. The report was tabled, despite Andrade's desire to have it adopted.

NEW BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Vida introduced his bill providing for the sale of opium licenses and prohibiting opium smoking dens, which passed first reading.

Kealawa introduced a resolution making the Hilo Band a part of the government and appropriating \$14,000 for its maintenance, which was referred to the military committee.

Kealawa also introduced a resolution providing that Hawaiians may practice medicine without securing a license, which went to the health committee.

COMMISSION FOR ST. LOUIS. Kuphea presented a resolution providing for representation of the Territory at St. Louis, as follows:

"Be it Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, that a commission of three members to represent the Territory at the St. Louis Exposition be appointed as follows, to-wit:

"First—One commissioner to be appointed by the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

"Second—One by the President of the Senate, and the other to be appointed

members of the Territory of Hawaii; and provided further that a quintet consisting of eight Hawaiian singers, and musicians to entertain the visitors to Hawaii's exhibit at the exposition be selected by the Delegate to Congress, Prince Cupid Kalaniana'ole, and they to accompany the commission to the said exposition, their salaries and passage money to be fixed by the Governor and the commission for their services during the exhibition."

The resolution was referred to the committee on finance.

Harris gave notice, and was permitted to introduce a bill providing that district magistrates may issue commissions to take depositions.

Wright asked \$5,500 for public conveniences in all parks and places.

Nakaleka introduced a resolution providing for appropriations of \$1,200 for the pay of the light-house keeper at Kaunakakai, Molokai, and \$200 for a cottage for the light keeper.

TO INVESTIGATE LEPROSY. Olli presented several bills, among them: For a bacteriological laboratory at Kalihi; for the control of the sewerage system, and for suppression of vice, all of which passed first reading.

Hala presented a resolution for an appropriation of \$2,500 for a school house at Hana, Maui, and \$8,000 for a government physician there.

Pulaa asked for \$2,000 for road from Kulakola to the sea.

TO GOVERN ELECTIONS. Domian presented his bill to govern elections, fixing method of administering, oaths and election precincts.

Fernandez again reported, this time the city bill for Honolulu and the House rules. The latter went to the committee on rules.

Kuphea presented a resolution providing that the appropriation of \$25,000 in the emergency bill be made available for roads, bridges and landings Maui and Molokai. The resolution was withdrawn, to be presented later.

Speaker Beckley announced that memorials and resolutions would be considered only on Monday hereafter. After some inquiry as to printed bills, the House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House went into committee of the whole immediately after it had been called to order for the afternoon session, Mr. Chillingworth being in the chair, on the emergency appropriation bill. The first item was that appropriating \$25,000 for dredging Honolulu harbor. This was the first order under the bill, but Kellinoff called attention to the fact that his amendment appropriating \$15,000 for roads and bridges on Maui had not been voted upon at Thursday's session. Aylett made a long talk in Hawaiian, and Kellinoff got up to ask permission to say a few words at the same time that the interpreter began to translate Aylett's remarks.

"Mr. Kellinoff will be allowed to speak," said Mr. Chillingworth.

"I have the floor," said the interpreter, and went on talking.

Then Kellinoff yielded to Hala, who said that Honolulu wanted everything and to give Maui nothing. He said if this was not passed, then his people would send word to the sheriff of Maui to keep Superintendent of Public Works Cooper on that island until this item was agreed to. Kanaho made some remarks, and then Beckley stopped the discussion by saying that it had been agreed between Maui and Oahu that this item should go through. That was eighteen votes, a clear majority, and talk was useless. Then the item was passed.

DREDGING THE HARBOR.

The item for dredging the Honolulu harbor, \$25,000, next came up and was passed, despite Vida's protest, that the work on the harbor, so far as he could see, was mainly in the interest of the Oahu Railway Company. In the course of his talk, Vida said that the Superintendent of Public Works had loaned the government dredger to Cotton Bros., and that it had been taken to Pearl Harbor and lost, the government never getting paid for it. Harris replied to this that it was not the present Superintendent who had allowed the dredger to be taken away, and there was a bond to make good the loss, any way.

Kuphea arose at this juncture to remark: "I object very much to this chewing of the rag. We are wasting time, and getting nothing done."

He couldn't shut off the talk. Fernandez asked the member from the Fourth District how much the lost dredger had cost, and Harris replied, naively:

"Why, I haven't the least idea."

The item of \$15,000 for landings and buoys in the Honolulu harbor was stricken from the bill.

The item of \$1,500 for sewers in Honolulu came next, and Kanaho asked Harris how much there was in the sewer fund.

"You are asking me a lot of things," said Harris. "I don't know."

But he proceeded to find out that there was none, and then the item passed.

The item appropriating \$4,500 for repairs for government buildings passed.

WANT NEW CURTAINS.

The item appropriating \$500 for furniture for government buildings passed with the appropriation that out of that sum curtains be purchased for the assembly chamber.

The item appropriating \$10,000 for roads and bridges on all the islands passed.

The item appropriating \$3,000 for landings and buoys, general, was passed.

The appropriation of \$5,000 for landings and buoys on Hawaii passed.

The item appropriating \$9,000 to complete the Hilo waterworks passed.

The item appropriating \$5,000 to complete the Huehue road, North Kona, passed.

In the item appropriating \$5,000 for relocating the road between Oohala and Kukaia, the word "relocating" was stricken out and the item was passed, with the amount raised to \$20,000, the understanding being that a new road was to be built between those points.

The item of \$1,500 for a wharf at Waimea, Kauai, was passed.

FOR WAIALAE ROAD.

An item appropriating \$12,000 for widening and straightening the Waialae road between Kamolihi and the Ekepa road, introduced by Chairman Harris of the finance committee, with the explanation that the proposed work was not for the benefit of the Rapid

road, was extended so far, was meeting discussion that lasted until the House at a little after 5 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30 in the evening. In the course of the discussion Beckley took occasion to ask whether any man was the owner of stock in the Rapid Transit road, because he thought, if any member was, he should not be allowed to vote on this item. Mr. Harris said, in reply, that he owned none. Then came the recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The work of the committee of the whole went on at the evening session on the Harris amendment to the emergency appropriation bill, appropriating \$13,000 for the improvement of the Waialae road. The item was passed.

Kuphea offered an item appropriating \$5,500 for macadamizing King street and Kanehameha and Kalihii roads, which was passed.

Mr. Vida moved to insert an appropriation of \$50,000 for a dredger and outfit. He gave as his reason that the government should have a dredger of its own, instead of being at the mercy of a couple of contractors who stood ready to gobble up all the money appropriated by the Legislature.

Mr. Harris opposed the amendment. The dredger lost at Pearl Harbor had been insured for \$25,000 and a bond was put up for \$10,000. If the bondsmen were made to put up, the government should realize \$30,000 for the lost dredger.

"He would ask Vida if the dredging had not been done cheaper by the private companies than it could have been done by the government?"

Vida said he could state very strongly that it had not been. The Hawaiian Dredging Company had been paid for dredging, and it had used the dirt to fill up the fish ponds of the Oahu Railroad Company, enhancing the value of its property. The dirt should have been paid enough.

TOO MUCH PATERNALISM.

Harris said he had been told differently. He opposed the amendment because it favored too strongly of paternalism. The first thing we knew, we would have the government buying its own stores in San Francisco and shutting out the merchants. Men in private business who pay the taxes might as well go out of business.

Kellinoff here moved that the committee rise and report nothing. The Senate had already passed this bill to third reading. This House was now simply wasting time. It would be better to rise, take up the Senate bill in the House and then go into committee of the whole on the measure in its new aspect. This was discussed at some length, and withdrawn. Then consideration of the Vida amendment was resumed, and it being stated by Harris, in response to a question from the Chair, that it would take from nine months to a year to get a dredger, Vida withdrew his amendment, stating that he would, in the meantime, find out something about these dredging companies for the people.

KANHO SUBSIDIES.

Kanaho offered for insertion in the bill an item appropriating \$25,000 for the repair of a road from Pahala to the Volcano House, which he sent to the desk in the form of an amendment. The Chair sent it back to him, saying there was nothing before the House to amend. Kanaho could not see the point. Kuphea helped him out by saying that he meant to insert a new item. Harris pointed out that there was \$25,000 yet in the fund for that road, not drawn. He thought Kanaho should tell his troubles to the Superintendent of Public Works, instead of asking the House for \$25,000 more. Kanaho withdrew his request on this showing.

HAWAII BEATEN.

Wright moved the insertion of an item of \$50,000 for roads in North and South Kohala, Kona and Kau. Harris showed that several of the places still had money to their credit in the road fund, but Wright insisted that the funds were exhausted. His item was defeated.

The item of \$7,000 for the Lusitana road was stricken out.

The item of \$24,000 for the reform school was passed.

The item of \$1000 for stationery and incidentals for the department of public instruction was passed.

The item of \$1357.57 for school buildings on Maui was beaten, after Wright had declared unending war on Maui.

The item of \$1800 for the Commissioner of Public Lands was passed.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The item of \$2000 for the general expense of the Board of Health was passed.

The item of \$170 for disinfectants and vaccine was passed.

The item of \$4200 for fumigation expenses was passed.

The item of \$18,000 for the segregation and treatment of lepers was passed.

THE COURTS.

The item of \$12,250 for the Supreme and Circuit Courts was passed.

The item of \$300 for the pay of interpreters not specially provided for was passed.

NO MONEY FOR DETECTIVES.

An item of \$1500 was introduced at the request of the Attorney General for the detection of defaulting officials. Harris spoke in favor of the item.

The Attorney General stated in his request that embezzlement was on the increase in the past twelve months and there was no appropriation by which the embezzlers could be traced and brought back to Hawaii.

Kuphea supported the measure because Wray Taylor had just slipped away and was now charged with embezzlement. Gandall was against the proposition, and he thought that before an officer went on a vacation his accounts should be investigated. He did not think it was a proper thing for the Legislature to assist the government officials in this way for the money would be spent and the fugitives not captured. In order to prevent further defaultations the accounts should be investigated. He understood that this appropriation was for catching Taylor and he was against it.

Greenwell supported the measure. He thought the missing culprit should be captured if possible and money was needed for this purpose. Greenwell did not know that these officials had asked

(Continued on Page 4)

CASTRO WINS GREAT BATTLE FROM REBELS

Venezuelan Government Force Victorious After a Three Days Struggle.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

CORO, Venezuela, March 13.—After a three days' battle, the forces of President Castro have beaten back the strongest force of revolutionists that has been brought against them.

The battle took place 180 miles southeast of Caracas, where the rebels had advanced on their way toward the capital after they had won the scenes of their victories in the neighborhood of Puerto Guzman Blanco.

There were about 1,000 government troops engaged, while the rebels had 1,250 men. The defeat became a rout and the revolutionists were dispersed in extreme disorder.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The waters of the Mississippi continue to rise and the conditions here, and at all points up the river, are growing more serious. The danger point has passed, but the reports from the up-river points indicate that the high mark has not been reached.

In this city the danger of flood is imminent. The dikes are intact and there has not been reported as yet a great levee break a place along the entire lower river. The City and State are working harmony to prevent any breaks, and the levees here are being strengthened.

The record of the height of water at upper Mississippi and other river points, shows that the flood will be one of the greatest in twenty years, and that heavy losses must follow it.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 13.—Governor Pardee has removed from office the three members of the Board of Pilot Commissioners and has appointed a complete new Board. The action was due to testimony adduced at the investigation of the conditions surrounding the appointment of pilots for San Francisco, there being proofs that money had been used to secure appointment.

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—The judge of the United States District Court here today granted an injunction, restraining the strikers from interfering with the operating of the business by non-union men, put on their trucks by the bosses. There will be a large force of Deputy United States Marshals sworn in for the purpose of looking after breakers of the injunction.

HONGKONG, March 13.—Officers of the Chinese Customs department today seized 5,000 rifles, which had been secreted in mislabeled packages. The arms were intended for shipment to the interior, where the increased activity of Boxer bands gives some anxiety.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—The Federal Court here today granted the temporary injunction restraining President Harrison from voting the stock owned by the Southern Pacific Company, at the election of officers of the Union Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—Reports have reached here of severe shock of earthquake, felt this afternoon all over the coast about Puget Sound. The shock was particularly noticeable in Seattle and Tacoma.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—Among the passengers who sailed today in the Oceanic liner Sonoma, was former Delegate from Hawaii, Robert W. Wilcox. The Sonoma has a large list of passengers.

PONTIAC, Mich., March 13.—Three men were killed and fourteen injured by an explosion of fire damp in one of the great mines here today.

TAMPA, Fla., Mar. 14.—J. Pierpont Morgan has, it is reported, bought the entire Vuelta Abajo district in Cuba on behalf of the tobacco trust. This district furnishes the best cigar tobacco in the world and a large part of its product has long been contracted for on behalf of the royalty and aristocracy of Europe.

MINNEAPOLIS, Mar. 14.—Former Mayor Ames, who was apprehended in Vermont, has been brought back to this city to stand trial on charges of malfeasance in office. Enormous crowds were at the depot when he arrived. Ames was out on bail when he disappeared and forfeited his bond.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 14.—Frank Jeffrey of Ohio has succeeded Irving M. Scott as manager of the Union Iron Works. Mr. Jeffrey represents the American Shipbuilding trust which now controls the local institution.

LONDON, Mar. 14.—Joseph Chamberlain landed today on return from the South African colonies and was accorded an enthusiastic public and official reception. His mission is regarded as having been successful.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 14.—President Roosevelt will start on a trip to the Pacific Coast on April 1, visiting Washington, Oregon and California and making short stops in various States and Territories en route.

NEW YORK, Mar. 14.—It is stated that when the Panama Canal treaty is ratified, Attorney Cromwell of this city, who has worked the matter for four years, will receive a fee of \$2,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 14.—Owing to the various grievances which were entailed by the former strike, local street car employees threaten to strike again.

MINNEAPOLIS, Mar. 14.—The owner of Dan Patch, the great racing horse, has refused an offer of \$70,000.

LONDON, Mar. 14.—A Scotch physician announces the important discovery of a typhoid serum.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Mar. 14.—The Legislature has adjourned.

MORT IN A LARGE AMOUNT

Explanation Asked of Charles Wilcox.



CHARLES WILCOX.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Another shortage is reported in the Public Works office, and the responsibility for it lies between Charles Wilcox, the disbursing agent of the department, and B. Haywood Wright, the chief clerk in the office. The shortage is not exactly a new one, but is only recently that the matter came light when experts appointed by the legislature began their investigation. The amount of the alleged shortage is said to be \$2,337.85, which corresponds exactly with an item in the governor's recommendations as to unpaid bills, which reads: "Road board payroll, \$2,337.85."

There appears to be some difficulty fixing the responsibility for the shortage, which is separate and apart from any of the alleged embezzlements charged against B. H. Wright and James H. Boyd. In the absence of Superintendent Cooper it was difficult yesterday to ascertain any of the facts in connection with the case, but from what can be learned they are about as follows:

Charles Wilcox, brother of Robert, is disbursing agent in the Public Works office, and as such all warrants excepting those paid directly from the Auditor's office go through him. He was appointed by Mr. Boyd, and his principal duty is to go over the payrolls of the department. Owing to the impossibility of issuing payrolls in the outside districts it has become the custom of road boards to send their payrolls to Wilcox, with a request that he secure the amounts and remit to them a warrant approved by him, or in some cases where it is difficult to get an amount to forward the coin. Last August, according to the story told, Wilcox received from the Auditor the warrants for road boards in Kau, Hawaii, Kalahe, Kalahe, Kalahe, and Kona, Hawaii, and proceeded to cash them. Altogether, the warrants amounted to \$2,337.85, and for these Mr. Wilcox got the coin. Instead of sending the warrants to the road board, Wilcox put the money in the safe of the chief clerk, H. Wright, so he says.

The money has since not been accounted for, and the chairman of the road boards have been clamoring for the amounts due on the payrolls which he cannot pay. Hence the item in the unpaid bills message.

According to the story Wilcox tells, he turned the money over to Wright, upon Superintendent Boyd's order, and claims to hold an I. O. U. in place of it. This I. O. U. is said to be for \$3,800, at which Wright claims to have paid. This transaction is alleged to have occurred last August, and the month following Wright was put out of the office by Treasurer Wright.

The transaction appears to be a somewhat mysterious one. C. M. White, the chief clerk in the office, said yesterday that so far as he knew there was no new shortage. He said in reference to the Wilcox matter that it was only a question of veracity between Wright and Wilcox over about \$3,800, which had not been sent to the road boards, as should have been done, nothing has been done in the matter so far, and will not be until the return of Superintendent Cooper, who will investigate some new facts in connection with the transaction, which it is reported have but recently come to light.

How About This?

Kohala, Feb. 5th, 1903.

Editor Advertiser: I have been told by our local magistrate that a man peddling his locomobile at the full extent of its power can not be arrested or fast driving because there is no animal hitched to his machine. Is this true? Is the law against fast driving as narrow in its application as that? Is not the man in the cab of a traction engine an engine driver? For the same reason, is not the man in the auto or locomobile a driver? Would not either be liable to arrest if found speeding his machine at a rate to be a menace to the horse-driving public? If not, the power the Legislature passes a law to protect the better for the sake of people which, in the country, is mostly of women, and in most cases of women accompanied by young children.

Yours for safety.

INQUIRER

KILAUEA IS NOW ACTIVE

Lake and Fountain of Fire Again Visible.

The fires of Halemauuman are blazing, and the sight from the rim of the pit is now as splendid as since the opening of the burning lake in September last. The center of activity is close to the same spot where the lake of fire appeared at that time, and there seems no reason to believe that the exhibition will cease very soon. The fountain of lava springs from a basin seemingly fifty feet in diameter, and of course it is much greater, owing to the fact that the floor of the crater is 1,000 feet below the rim.

The party of tourists who made the trip to the volcano under the guidance of Albert Waterhouse returned in the Mauna Loa yesterday, after being absent ten days from the city and having the most successful journey imaginable. The members of the party met with the most pleasing reception at Hilo, where a luau was given for them, and there was, as well, a roast pig dinner at the top of the mountain, where, according to the visitors, there was the most bountiful welcome for all.

The visitors went down in the Kilauea and returned by way of the other side of the island, making a two days' stop at Hilo, five days at Kilauea, and thence down through Kau and back here. One of the most pleased men in the party is Mr. William G. Alexander, one of the leading business men of San Jose, California. In connection with his experiences, Mr. Alexander said:

"No visit to this Paradise of the Pacific is complete without taking in the volcano. Of course, we must all see Honolulu, and many of us are surprised with the growth and character of the city, with its modern buildings and up-to-date methods, but the average tourist prefers to see the native life, with all the ancient forms and customs. We get a better idea of the native Hawaiian by making the trip down the coast, touching at the different landings."

"Hilo is a very interesting city, and to my mind, has a bright future before it, being situated upon one of the largest islands, with a large and fertile country behind it. There are many attractive drives around the city, and points of interest which no tourist should overlook—The Rainbow Falls, Cave of Kamana, and the Onomea Arch."

"The trip from Hilo to the volcano is one of surprising beauty, through forests of tree ferns, bananas and palms. One almost imagines that he is in Fairyland they form such a bower of beauty and grow so luxuriantly. But however we may be attracted by the fruit and flowers or other points, we cannot but be impressed with the beauty and grandeur of Kilauea."

"To one who has dwelt in the peaceful valleys of California, where all nature seems at rest, the sights and scenes of Kilauea are certainly impressive and peculiarly interesting. To even such a poor sailor as I am, the unpleasant memories of the sea are soon forgotten. No one should think of giving up the trip on account of the few hardships it may offer. The traveler will be more than repaid in every way."

"The road from the volcano to Honolulu was not half as hard as we expected. The roads have been materially improved of late. We found much to interest us along the way."

"We all enjoyed our trip on the Mauna Loa. We stopped at many points, which afforded an opportunity to better understand the industries of the island, and how the different products are handled, particularly their method of handling live stock."

"We enjoyed our visit to the monument erected in honor of Captain Cook, also at Kilauea, where we spent three pleasant hours visiting the different stores and the natives in their homes."

"Let me close as I began—that no trip to the Islands is complete without a visit to Kilauea."

LINDSAY WILL BE RECALLED

Efforts to locate Wray Taylor, who is alleged to have embezzled \$50 of the funds of the government, will be abandoned because of the refusal of the House to appropriate \$1500 for the expenses of Attorney Lindsay who has started after Taylor with requisition papers.

Attorney-General Andrews stated yesterday that a cablegram would be sent to San Francisco recalling Lindsay who sailed on the Alameda. "My hands are tied," said Mr. Andrews. "Lindsay is traveling on my letter of credit, and I certainly can't be expected to pay the expenses out of my own pocket."

Mr. Andrews is still hopeful that the item may pass the conference committee which will be appointed to consider the appropriation bill and in that event Lindsay will be allowed to continue his search.

The opposition to the measure came from the father-in-law of Treasurer Wright, John Randall, and he no doubt feared that if Taylor was caught the next step would be a search for the missing treasurer.

Harry Chilton, found guilty of child-stealing, was yesterday sentenced by Judge De Bolt to pay a fine of \$250 and costs. The court in passing sentence remarked that he did not believe the statute a good one, and that the case was not of such an aggravated nature as had been described. He said also that the girl was a participant in what ever deception was practiced on the parents.

GONE STRAIGHT TO BOSTON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

LOWELL, Mass., March 13.—The search for Wray Taylor, Hawaii's missing Commissioner of Agriculture, has resulted in the police of Lowell making careful inquiries among Taylor's friends in this city. The police have come to the conclusion that Taylor was in Boston last week. They have learned that his friends here were aware of his troubles, and it is believed they know his whereabouts.

Taylor is very well known here among older residents, he having been the organist in a local church previous to his going to Hawaii.

There is a growing belief that Wray Taylor will never again be seen in Hawaii, which is given more weight from the fact that the mainland police yesterday reported nothing as to their search. The opinion is spreading that Taylor's mind gave way under the strain of illness and business. This theory is given weight owing to the fact that his father and his brother became insane and died. His action in staying in San Francisco so long and then disappearing so completely would tend to establish this as well, for he was ill shortly before he left, according to evidence at hand.

As to the check against the Chinese fund it is believed that this was drawn simply to meet the expenses of the San Francisco trip, the idea being that there would be an appropriation for his department which would enable him to repay the advance thus secured.

Many friends of Taylor are of the opinion that there should be no attempt to return Taylor. It is probable that a fund will be raised to protect the government and that a search will be made to secure and care for Taylor.

Whitaker Wright Charged With Fraud.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Whitaker Wright has been arrested here on a charge of colossal frauds committed in London.

For nearly two years the name of Whitaker Wright, one of the best known company promoters of Europe, has been mixed up in startling company frauds. On January 24th the Appeal Court in London decided against Wright in a case where he was sued for damages for an alleged fraudulent prospectus issued in connection with the Standard Exploration Company, one of the numerous London and Globe finance corporation undertakings. This was only a test case and the decision against Wright was followed by an avalanche of similar claims brought by the numerous shareholders of Whitaker Wright promoted companies.

Wright was a director of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited. This concern failed on Dec. 29, 1900. Its failure caused twelve other big concerns and many smaller ones to go to the wall.

Whitaker Wright was the head of dozens of companies organized for West African mining and British Columbian ventures. He surrounded himself by members of the British nobility and through the use of their names was able to practically rule the London financial market. He counted his winnings by millions of pounds sterling, built himself a marvelous country estate, and was looked upon as one of the cleverest financiers of the day.

In the straightening out of the London and Globe corporation's affairs he succeeded in keeping out of jail, but the authorities have now probably unearthed Wright's work in the whole series of transactions. He came to America recently in connection with his promotion business.

Floods in Ohio and Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, O., March 15.—The Ohio river is stationary here and the outlook seems to be that there will be no further rise. Reports tell of heavy losses above this point as well as along the lines of the tributaries, including the Kanawha and Big Sandy rivers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 15.—The flood situation here is serious. Reports are of heavy damages along this side of the Mississippi as well as in the Red River bottoms.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 15.—The flood tide in the Mississippi continues with many reports of heavy damage above. The levees here are still holding.

Wales Loses at Cards.

LONDON, March 15.—It is reported that the Prince of Wales lost £3,500 at cards recently at the house of a French Marquise. The French woman has been much admired and her home has been the center for a rather sportive set for some time. She has been accused of cheating and a scandal is imminent.

CHINESE PINEAPPLE MEN ARE DOWN ON COMPETITION

The Chinese vegetable growers in and about Honolulu have arrayed themselves against the small farmers, their opposition taking that most effective of all forms—the form of the boycott.

"It is not true, as was reported on the streets, that I have cornered the market for pineapple plants." The speaker was Mr. W. W. Bruner of the Kona Coast, coffee planter and pineapple grower. "I not even attempted to corner the market. There are lots of pineapple plants here, enough to take care of a very considerable area of land. But the Chinese will not sell plants to these small growers. Why? The reason is plain enough. These people have grown pineapples about here, and have sold them on the streets of Honolulu. The Chinese have seen them doing it. Now, the Chinese are not fools. They have had a pretty good thing growing pineapples for the local market. They see that market in danger of slipping away from them, and they will not sell plants to the men who are threatening to run them out. They come to me and say, 'We will let you have plants. You will not sell the pines in Honolulu.' But they have no plants to sell to these men who are taking their market away from them."

"I am more interested in coffee than in pineapples, myself," went on Mr. Bruner. "I took up pineapple growing, in fact, to hold my laborers. I have always been uneasy, more or less, about the labor supply here, and I thought that if I could get something that would keep my men busy when there was no work in coffee, it would be a good thing. Pineapples seemed to promise well for this, but it hasn't worked out that way. In fact, I have two sets of laborers now, one set for pineapples, and the other set for the coffee plantation."

"I am not complaining. I have had good coffee crops, finding my market in San Francisco, and I have now about 100,000 pineapple plants out. I propose to put up a cannery, as soon as it is needed. But the object of my trip to tropical America—I will leave by the Korea and will visit Jamaica, Cuba and Central America—is quite as much to look into the coffee interest as into the growing of pines. Still, I shall look into the pineapple business. I do not think, for one thing, that we have altogether the best varieties of pines here, and it is part of my purpose to get sample plants from the various places I visit to be tried at my place, and at Pearl City. Those people are with me in the matter, and we will see whether there is a possibility of growing even better pines than we are growing now."

ONE HOUSE

Only the Senate Had Anything To Do.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Senator Dickey presented three petitions from Hawaii and Kauai protesting against any change in the present school system. To County Committee.

Senator McCandless presented a petition from Kailua residents asking for the extension of electric lights to the fertilizer works and Kanehamaha road. To Public Lands Committee.

Senator Dickey reported favorably on the petition for \$1200 for two bridges in Koolau, Maui.

Senator Wilcox reported that the item of \$800 for Registrar-General in the salary bill took the place of registrar of deaths at \$600. The Health Committee saw no reason for the increase and the item passed at \$600.

Senator C. Brown asked for five days further time for the County Committee, but said he expected to report on Monday.

"The committee has made but very few alterations in the bill," said Senator Brown. "These are mostly grammatical changes and in the verbiage, the text of the bill is not disturbed. There are a few amendments to be offered and the committee will report the bill to the Senate. I will report the bill to the Senate and to bring in a printed report, but the Senate voted him down."

Senator Paria asked for further time for the Public Expenditures Committee to report on unpaid bills.

KALAUOKALANI KICKS.

Senator Kalauokalani introduced a resolution requiring all committees to report bills within ten days. He said he had introduced several important bills which had not been reported, though among the first presented to the Senate. He objected on the further ground that he couldn't fulfill the promises he had made while stumping.

Senator Achi joined in the refrain and complained bitterly over the failure of the Ways and Means Committee to report back the income tax repeal bill. He said that Senator Baldwin, the chairman, was away half the time, and the other Senators rushed promptly to the rescue of the Maui man. Senator Crabbe stated that Mr. Baldwin was not well.

Senator McCandless objected to Kalauokalani's remarks and said that Senators should put their bills into shape so that the committees wouldn't be compelled to get information from all over the islands. As to the bill referred to he stated that he had to send clear to Hilo for information.

Senator Achi said his income tax bill had been with the committee for over twenty days and he wanted it reported back so that he could fight on the floor for it, "to the bitter end."

Senator Brown replied that the tax couldn't be repealed until it was ascertained by the County Committee whether the money could be dispensed with. The resolution carried finally.

Senator Wilcox moved the insertion of an item of \$12,000 for roads for Hanaia on Kauai.

The bill relating to the payment of the fire claims bonds making them a charge upon Territorial revenues and exempting them from taxation passed second reading.

President Crabbe announced the special municipal bill committee as follows: Senators Achi, Dickey and J. T. Brown.

Upon motion of Senator C. Brown the Senate adjourned out of respect to Prince Kuniuakea.

Hawaii Up to Date.

The first of last January saw the completion of the long contemplated laying of the cable between San Francisco and Honolulu, the first part of the project to span the Pacific from California to the Philippines, and a partial fulfillment of the prophecy of Shakespeare that Puck would put his girdle round the earth in forty minutes. It is stated that the actual time consumed in sending a message between Washington and Honolulu was less than ten minutes. Through this electric nerve the mother country holds quick converse with what were once the far off islands in mid ocean, but which are now brought into quick touch with the central government at Washington.

About the same time Governor Dole, who was taking an outing for rest and recreation on the island of Hawaii, was using wireless telegraphy as a means of communication, on government business, with Honolulu, 250 miles away, over three of the islands of the group and three wide sea channels.

The first of the year also, the Rapid Transit Electric Trolley Company was pushing its system miles from Honolulu to the famous old Diamond Head, and making a demonstration of perfect success. One of Boston's banking houses is largely interested in the financing of this last project.

It is claimed that Honolulu has a larger per capita chat on the telephone than any city or town in the United States.—Boston Herald.

INFLUENZA is always more or less prevalent at this season of the year. This disease is very similar to a severe cold and if allowed to take its course is liable to cause serious results. The best treatment for influenza is to avoid exposure and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This medicine gives immediate relief and if used as directed, will ward off all dangerous consequences. It leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and dealers sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

OF MURPHY'S RIFLE

Perry Shot by One Like That He Owned.

Hemmed in by the sea in front and a semicircle of precipitous mountains in the rear, the little hamlet of Makua was the scene of a frightful tragedy on Friday morning.

Makua is seldom thus disturbed. One-fourth of the population is employed fishing, a fourth compose the men who work on the ranch and the remaining are women and children who lead the ordinary lazy life of the kuleana. But the whole population suspended work after the tragedy on Saturday and after learning all they could of it, assisting the coroner, and laying the dead away in the coffin, they sat down under the trees in a clump of little cottages and accompanied the eating of a roasted pig with words and songs in praise of the virtues of the dead man.

"Joe Perry" or "Joseph Rego," a Portuguese ranch helper, was killed. There are two names for the dead for it seems he was known to different people by both. The police arrested on the preliminary evidence, for the killing, "Pak" Murphy, boss of the cattle ranch, a character known the length of the Oahu Railway as "a bad man when he is in liquor."

The story of the shooting is about as follows:

HOW THEY BEGAN THE DAY.

"Joe" and a native named Kalo arose Friday morning at the usual time. They helped the others with the milking. The milk was stored in the cans and placed aboard a train which left Kahuika at six o'clock that morning for Honolulu. Then they were sent to Ke-ai to pump water into the troughs for the cattle. Both men were riding mules. They left Ke-ai about ten o'clock and rode back towards the ranch headquarters. On the way back the native stopped at his cottage to learn if his wife had prepared his midday lunch. "Joe" rode on. He was to go to the paddock in front of the manager's, Pat Murphy's, house and change the mule he was riding for another. Kalo was to follow him. In this way Joe got a half hour's start on the native and as the latter was approaching the manager's house he heard an "explosion." He rode on to the house and found Joe's body lying beside the mule in front of Murphy's house. The mule was hitched to the fence. It had a saddle on and the girls were in place but had not been cinched.

"MULE KICKED HIM."

Kalo shouted for Murphy and the latter replying from his house, Kalo asked:

"Murphy, what's this? Joe's dead?"

"I don't know—mule kicked him," replied Murphy.

Then Murphy issued orders to Kalo to go to the house of Kalo, Joe's wife, which was about a sixth of a mile away and tell her to come and dispose of the body.

Kalo did not stop to examine Joe. He did as Murphy directed. He told Joe's wife and also all the natives around.

Kalo said that when Joe's wife got to the body, she began to cry but Murphy at once ordered her to stop crying.

Kalo stated to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth that she had been at the house of Lili-o with Kamaka, Lili-o and Kila, all native women. They had all heard the report of a gun.

MURPHY TO WAIANAE COATLESS.

The body was allowed to lie where it was. Under the full glare of the sun it lay while Sam Kaamal got on a horse and rode to Waianae, seven miles away, where he notified Captain of Police William Carney that "Joe" was dead and that Murphy had stated that a mule had kicked him. A train arrived at Waianae at the same time from Makua and Murphy alighted from this. He sauntered out without a coat and Carney met him. He asked Murphy about "Joe" and Murphy stated to him that "Joe was dead and a mule had kicked him," but he did not offer any explanation as to why he had come coatless to Waianae and left the dead body of his employee lying in the sun in front of his own cottage at Makua. Carney permitted Murphy to go his way.

Carney went to Makua, and after making investigations and ordering the body removed to Waianae and arrested Murphy. He locked the latter up and telephoned to Deputy Sheriff Fernandez of Pearl City that there had been a murder. At the same time messages were sent to Senator McCandless, owner of the ranch, that "Joe" had been killed by a mule and securing a coffin. Senator McCandless left Honolulu on the three o'clock train for Makua. At Pearl City he was joined by Fernandez and at Waianae by Carney. Then at Makua these three made a thorough examination.

THE MYSTERY OF THE GUN.

In Murphy's cottage a forty-five calibre gun was found. This contained one loaded cartridge in the breech, and nine in the magazine—all the ammunition that the gun would hold at one time. They searched high and low but found no trace of an empty cartridge or a gun wad.

Not finding these and realizing that the case was an extraordinary one Deputy Sheriff Fernandez telephoned the facts to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, the coroner. At a few minutes

(Continued on page 7.)

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD OVER THE LEVEE

The President Will Be in San Francisco for Three Days In April.

bers of this House, then, charge me with shielding him? Has the Secretary the right to permit a self-confessed defaulter to escape? Why is there not a proper officer, whose business it is to examine the accounts of officers, and not permit them to go away without such examination? Is it not through the neglect of the officials that defaulters occur? And yet they come to the people and ask for money to bring defaulters back. I was not sent here to sidetrack honest legislation, nor to shield the Treasurer, but to represent the people.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MEMPHIS, Mar. 16.—The Mississippi river is pouring over the levee in Arkansas. Untold damage is feared.

Collided in a Fog.

VANCOUVER, Mar. 15.—In a fog collision between the steamer City of Seattle and the British bark Banleigh, the latter received \$50,000 damage.

The British bark Bangleigh, Capt. Evans, is a vessel of 1,220 tons and had just arrived from Liverpool. The steamer City of Seattle is a vessel of 913 tons, commanded by Captain Jansen, and runs between Seattle and Alaskan ports.

The Panama Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16.—In the Senate the Bacon amendment to secure absolute control of the Panama Canal to the United States was defeated. Ratification of the treaty will probably be had tomorrow.

The President's Itinerary.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16. — President Roosevelt starts on his western trip April 1, and returns June 4. He will be in San Francisco on May 12 and 14.

Strikers Make Trouble.

KESWICK, Cal., Mar. 16.— There was a clash today between deputies and strikers over the work of the latter in dissuading recruits for the iron mines. Two strikers got their skulls fractured.

Cup Defender's Name.
NEW YORK, Mar. 16.—The new cup defender is named the
Reliance.

Revolution in Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, Mar. 16.— There is a revolution in three provinces of Uruguay.

Tod Sloan Wins.

MONTE CARLO, Mar. 16.—Tod Sloan, the American jockey, has won the grand prize in the pigeon shoot.

Afternoon Dispatches From Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16. — Preliminary voting on amendments to the Panama Canal treaty were interesting features of today's session of the Senate. Senator Morgan's amendments declaring that the treaty shall not invalidate the Spooner provision for the acquisition of the Canal in perpetuity, refusal to lease to another government, and providing for the submission of the treaty to France were all defeated by decisive votes. Every indication points to the ratification of the treaty by a good margin.

NANTUCKET, Mass., March 16.—The freight steamer Park Gate, loaded with Cuban sugar for Boston, is ashore on the Nantucket shoals.

PANAMA, March 16.—The Republics of Salvador and Guatemala have agreed to submit their differences to peaceful arbitration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 16.—Hearing in the suit against the Union Pacific railroad under the Interstate Commerce Law was commenced today. The railroad is charged with charging excessive rates and discriminating in its rates on sugar shipments. The trial promises to be a long one.

MADRID, Spain, March 16.—Tax riots through the city have required vigorous measures by the police and military. Several rioters were killed by the troops.

MAKE PLANS FOR TERRITORIAL FAIR

Plans are being urged for the creation of sentiment which will bring together all the elements which would be accommodated by the providing for a Territorial Agricultural, Horticultural and Stock Fair, with provision for a trade exhibition and perhaps a season of racing at the same time.

The Merchants' Association has taken up the matter and a committee of one, in the person of Secretary Helm, has had interviews with several of the associations. The idea is to have such a combination of interest as will permit the making of Kapiolani Park into a fair ground, with the needed pavilions and stands.

The subject was presented to many members of the Jockey Club last evening but was carried no further, as there was not a quorum for the transaction of business. The meeting to be held on Monday of next week will take up the subject and a committee will go into the subject at length.

The Live Stock men are not ready to consider a fair as yet owing to the absence of sufficient high class stock, but this will be remedied in a year or so. The matter probably will go to the Legislature very soon so that there may be provision made for the fair this year.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

EDWARD M. BOYD.

Gossip has been the rule during the week, rather than facts and action, and certainly Crockett refinery matters have taken front rank. All kinds of stuff about the plans of the company, every sort of gossip concerning the future, the basis of settlement and what the local stockholders will get out of it, has been current, and yet when it all simmers down to the essence, there is nothing known outside the inner circle of the stockholders. This much can be said, that none of those who are most heavily interested are wearing craps. The closing of the refinery in no way affects the marketing of the crop.

The Crockett refinery has been a source of much comment here for some years, as there are stockholders in the various plantations, who have objected right along to the purchase of stock in the refinery by the plantations. When the refinery was started some years ago the principal men in it were R. P. Rittet, George W. McNear, C. Louis Sloss, Castle & Cooke, Ltd., C. Brewer & Co., and C. M. Cooke, with Z. S. Spalding of the Makee Sugar Company of Kauai. Later Alexander & Baldwin came in and then the agencies formed the plan of having the plantations themselves take over the shares on the basis of each having stock in proportion to the output of the season. According to the last reports the most heavily interested of the plantations is Ewa, which holds \$117,000 of the stock and the lightest block is that of Oohala, which is about \$12,000. None of those interested believe that there will be loss to the plantations because of the investment.

The status of the sugar market is unchanged as a whole, there being little value placed upon the light fluctuations which have been noted recently. Thus the range of the market has been within the past week or so from \$3.74 to 3.78 now standing at \$3.75. These fractional changes are not taken seriously as they are believed to be the result of marketing small amounts, when the refineries, having stocks on hand, do not really need the sugar.

The sale for export to England of 500,000 tons of Cuban sugar has not produced any serious comment here either. The basis is not known and the result is that no one can tell just what this means. The sugar taken as of the highest grade would have returned the growers on the basis of 1.64, which is below the market in the United States. There must be other considerations, such as cheap freight or exchange which enter into the matter, else there would have been no such sales abroad, when the price in New York was as it is. The trend of the Cuban sugar however, is encouraging to a small extent as it may mean that a larger amount of them will go in that direction. Meanwhile the talk of the treaty does not seem to have any kind of ill effect on the market. Perhaps the result will be favorable for, with the ratification of the treaty all fears of changes in the protection given sugars in the United States will disappear. There is a clause in the treaty which must be taken as fixing the present rate of tariff for the five years of the life of the treaty.

Railroad affairs have occupied a share of the public eye, both Oahu and Hawaii having some of the interest. The Winston road, that for which a franchise with tax rebates is asked, to pass through Kalihi valley and thence to Koolau, has been regarded as receiving a black eye at the hands of business men, in that the Chamber of Commerce is not in favor of tax rebates, and as well would like to see some restrictions placed in the franchise, which would prevent the placing of steam trains in the streets as is permitted in the measure as introduced. The scheme is not a new one and had it been considered available, the route would have been used by the Oahu Railroad some years ago. That company made a survey and estimate more than a dozen years ago, and they abandoned the route as they did the suggestion that they build over the Makapuu route to the Koolau side.

The Kohala-Hilo company is looking up, and the visit of Philip Peck to the city has been productive of some gossip which may forecast action. The offer of Wilson, Lyons & Company to build the road for \$45,000 a mile in bonds has been considered in many ways, and while the price was somewhat high, the fact that the contractors were willing to finance the proposal makes the size of their contract greater. The splitting point was not only guarantee and the amount per mile, but as well the specifications, as the line built on the plan laid down by the contractor would be in no way as good as one as that contemplated in the original prospectus. President Gehl is confident that work on the line will be under way within two months, but the first work may not be actual construction, only getting ready for it. The men in the company believe Mr. Peck has the arrangements for the work well in hand, and the Hilo banker showed me the outside of a cable envelope which he said contained an offer to take the \$500,000 of bonds of the line, by an Eastern house, which he was forced to decline on account of the terms not being as favorable as he would wish. Others are ready to put up the money, he said, and this would mean that the work would be prosecuted without delay. Local money is to be secured to build the road from Hilo to Hakalau, and then the bonding will commence.

While the conditions of the Kohala-Hilo line's franchise are such as to give the company more than two years in which to begin work, the men who feel that something should be done are not idle. There may be other schemes brought forward soon, so that the Hamakua coast will be the scene of a conflict for rights of way and the business of the plantations there. It is said to be the dream of the San Francisco men to gird the island of Hawaii with rails.

According to the outlook there can be no speedy and peaceable settlement of the Hilo-Low differences. Some overtures have been made for a settlement out of court, but it was said yesterday that there was little chance of this, but that the resolvership would go on and the estate be sold.

The share market during the week has not been especially active, as there is an absence of cash to buy shares just now. There has been little learned of the prospects for immediate dividends, on account of the crop now coming off, though the expectation is that Oahu will resume paying on or before May 1, Ewa not having reached any decision as to the raising of the limit. Wai'alea scored an advance to \$55 during the week on sales of fifteen shares and on the reports of good outlook for the crop. Ewa sagged to \$23.50, one block of ten shares bringing \$23.75, and forty going at the lower rate, Oahu was strong at \$107.50, there being thirty-five shares transferred and no material offerings. Three hundred and fifty one shares of Olua went at \$10 and 10 Kihel at \$9, which with 50 McBryde at \$4.50 closed the sugar market. The San Francisco prices show a slight advance. Hawaiian Electric is firm at \$85, that number of shares being sold as well.

The bond market is firm, \$3,000 of O. R. & L. Co. bringing \$104.50, \$3,000 Ewa, and \$1,000 Pioneer going at par.

The girls of the saddle. The position of the wound indicates that Joe was in this position when shot. The natives declared that there was no one else around Murphy's house at the time of the shooting but Joe and Murphy.

Murphy has not been on the best of terms with the natives at Makua, according to the testimony of those in the settlement there. He has had much friction and only a short time ago was close to his death at the hands of a crowd of the Hawaiian residents, who claimed that they had a grievance. On that occasion Murphy and a former resident there, were walking along the

Ho for the goat!

Primo
bock beer

now ready

TEL.
MAIN
341

The great spring tonic. Will prepare and invigorate your system for the warm weather. For sale now at every saloon and liquor house. Either on draught or in bottle. Physicians recommend it as the greatest tonic known.

Order a case for home use.

If your dealer doesn't carry it, order direct from the brewery.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER STRECKER IN THE GREEN RIVER RAPIDS.

Many Passengers Narrowly Escape With Their Lives—Thrilling Experience of a Rochester Girl—The story of the Rescue.

The captain of the steamer George Strecker which went down during a blizzard, in the whirlpool of the Green river, had navigated the rapids for over twenty years previous to the fatal trip. The accident occurred soon after the passengers had breakfasted and many of them were on deck watching the troubled waters. Among them was Miss G. M. Redfern, of No. 98 Ambrose street, Rochester, N. Y., and her account of the accident and of her thrilling rescue gives the best story of the passengers' fierce struggle for life.

"When the boat sunk," says Miss Redfern, "some of the men jumped into the water and swam for shore. Others were clinging to floating bales of goods and these were rescued by some men in a long boat. I was caught on a projection of the steamer and went down with her. One of the crew dived and brought me to the surface when somebody threw a life preserver over my head. A young man helped me on a bale of wool which floated past and so I reached the shore."

At the time of the accident Miss Redfern was returning to Rochester from Kentucky but, owing to the shock of the accident, she reached home in an alarming state of health.

"I was covered with ice," she said, "when they brought me ashore. I was black and blue from my bruises and my relatives said they did not think I would live. And for a long time, until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, my nervous system was a wreck. Doctors had not helped me and I was very miserable. My health ran down to an alarming degree. I was weak, grew thin and was extremely nervous and irritable. But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills changed all this. In a short time after beginning with them I felt better and, after using a few boxes more, I felt like my old self again."

These pills have become famous all over the world for their wonderful efficacy in cases of nervous troubles, small or great. They have cured when the trouble was more severe than Miss Redfern's and they cure lesser nervous disorders without fail.

At all dealers or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

The United States Experiment Station's Bulletin No. 4, on the taro blight, has been printed in Hawaiian as well as English.

Judge Gear rendered a decision upholding the Registrar of Conveyances in refusing to accept a deed from the Pacific Mill Co. which did not contain the amount of consideration.

J. P. Ball, Jr., was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court yesterday. He is a native of Ohio and was a practitioner in Montana and Washington prior to coming here.

SURE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to testify to its efficacy, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thin it combines in One Soap as One Paste, the most skin and complexion soap, the most toilet and most baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and cool and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Ask Depot: R. B. Johnson & Co., New York, N. Y. So. African Depot: LEMSON LTD., Cape Town.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he requested to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 12, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT SEDATIVE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, FALTIATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4d, 2s 3d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 23 Great Russell St., London.



ON ISLAND OF MAUI INDIGNITY FIRE ON SCHOONER

As a happy illustration of the possibilities of fruit culture on Maui, the lesson taught by a five-year old Wailuku girl is most worthy of notice and study.

Five years ago, little Eva, the daughter of Tax Assessor W. T. Robinson of Wailuku, while on Market street, visited Hoon Wo's store, and was presented with a mandarin orange imported from China, of delicious flavor. On her return home, Eva, who was then only five years old, concluded to plant the seeds of the orange. Encouraged by her grandfather, the late John Ferreira, she did so, and the old gentleman made it his special business to see that the young tree which sprang from the seeds should have proper attention.

The tree has now begun to bear, and a ripe specimen of its first fruits, recently handed to the News man, proved to be a rich, sweet, succulent fruit of high marketable value, and to a child now only ten years old, belongs the honor of having introduced a new industry on Maui. Only one more tree of this delicious variety of orange is known to exist on Maui, and that is in the yard of Mrs. W. T. Horner, at Lahaina. There is no reason why seeds of this orange should not be planted in every door yard on Maui because only a few years would be required to develop its fruits.—Maui News.

SAYS SUPREME COURT IS WRONG

Motion for rehearing in the Supreme Court has been filed in the case of Jesse Makainai vs. Goo Wan Hoy. The Supreme Court sustained Judge Dickey in dismissing a suit on note because the instrument was not properly stamped, as required by the war revenue act. Petitioner contends that the act in question had been repealed at the time the decision was rendered, and also that the decision of the Supreme Court was erroneous and in conflict with the controlling decisions of the United States Supreme Court. It is further claimed that this decision affects a number of similar cases, particularly Japanese and Chinese who through ignorance executed notes and bills of exchange without proper stamps.

M. T. Simonson reported as master in the estate of J. F. O. Banning recommending that the accounts of Mrs. Clara H. Banning be approved. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court from Judge Gear's order appointing a receiver for the Hind-Low ranch. David Dayton has asked to be discharged as administrator of the estate of O. Bergstrom. There is a balance on hand of \$264.50. Judge Robinson ordered the distribution of the estate of Frank Peroutka, one-third to the widow and one-third to the daughter. Judge Robinson denied the motion of F. J. Cross to compel Maroon's Wireless Telegraph Co. to give security for costs.

Rain Helped the Mills.
The purser of the Mauna Loa reports fine weather during the entire trip. He reported the steamer Kaala at Puna-luu where she was taking in all the sugar there. The vessel was to proceed to Naeopoopoo to load cattle. A plentiful rain has been falling in Kau and the plantation mills there are running at full capacity.

Shipping Notes.
(From Monday's Daily.)
The Claudine yesterday brought in 3706 bags of sugar from Maui. The purser of the Wailaleale reports that it was raining on the island of Kauai when his steamer left there. There were no vessels in the port of Kahului when the Claudine sailed. However, the ship Fort George is due and should have reached port by this time. The hulk Paramita has finished discharging her cargo of coal and has been hauled out into the stream, where she awaits the orders of her owners as to what shall be done with her. The pursers of the Inter-Island boats report smooth weather in all the channels, so that the storm that has been hovering over Honolulu for a day or two has not broken anywhere as yet. The four-masted schooner J. H. Lunsman, Captain Johnson, forty days from Hongkong in ballast, came into port yesterday morning early. She had pleasant weather all the way across the Pacific.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is intended especially for coughs, colds, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of its good works; of aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects; and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it cures that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious; and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith, & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

PASSENGERS BOOKED.
The following passengers are booked for the Claudine sailing at 5 p. m. today for Kahului: Mrs. J. Lloyd and child, Mrs. Kephukal, Maggie Daniels, Emma Daniels, D. H. Case and wife, J. G. Smith, J. A. Thompson, G. B. Robertson, Wm. Ringer and daughter, Capt. I. Hutchinson, Lieut. C. Hutchinson, Maj. A. Harris and wife, Lieut. A. Gordon, Cadet B. Peller. The following persons have been booked for the Kahu sailing at 12 noon today for Maui and Hawaii ports: Robt. H. Peck, Mrs. E. G. Gosselink, Mrs. J. H. Mackenzie, N. J. Simons and wife, C. E. Nichol, wife and two children, F. E. Nichol, F. L. Stanley, Rev. J. K. Kipli, Mrs. J. Reinhardt, Mrs. M. D. Cook, C. F. Woodward and wife, J. Renton, C. C. Kennedy, J. W. Mason.

The bark S. C. Allen will go to Mahukona to take on a load of sugar.

Just before midnight last night fire broke out in the captain's quarters of the four-masted schooner Mahukona and came very near destroying the vessel. The schooner is anchored in the row and this made fighting it a very hard job.

When the fire started the Captain was the first to discover it and he immediately raised the alarm. In a moment the whole cabin was ablaze and the crew of the vessel were unable to cope with it. The fire bell was kept ringing as an alarm and this attracted the members of the crews of near by vessels who came to the rescue immediately and formed a bucket brigade. When the fire first broke out watchmen on the tug Troquois noticed it and about all of the jacksies of that vessel turned out and rowed to the fire doing valiant work with buckets. But this force was unable to put out the fire and it gained steadily. Someone on the Inter Island wharf noticed the blaze and turned in an alarm which brought Chief Thurston and his men to the foot of Fort street in a lively way. The Chief immediately telephoned to Captain Olsson of the tug Fearless. The latter routed his men out and had the tug Fearless alongside of the burning vessel in remarkably quick time. Two lines of hose were put aboard the vessel and with the powerful engines of the Fearless at work tons of water were immediately thrown into the after portion of the Mahukona, extinguishing the flames quickly. There was no talk of the salvage. No talk at all, simply the throwing of lines of hose on board and the hose spouting water almost before the men could get hold of the nozzles.

Captain Salverson, of the Mahukona, made this statement to a representative of the Advertiser, in the presence of his chief officer and Police Officer Adam Duncan, and several others: "I had just come from shore. I went into the cabin and laid down. I was reading and smoking. I saw the fire at the foot of the bed. No. I cannot state exactly where I first saw it, but I saw it. I don't know how it started. I called my chief officer at once. We tried to put out the fire. I got badly burned on the hands and face but we could do no good, even with the whole crew. I was in the cabin, my bed cabin, and saw the fire first there."

The amount of damage to the vessel could not be learned early this morning, but the fire was fully under control at one o'clock. The tug and the men who first boarded the vessel from other ships did quick work or the ship would undoubtedly be badly damaged today. No one on the vessel saw the fire until their attention was called to it by Captain Salverson.

The Mahukona arrived here on March 10th from Shanghai in ballast and was to have gone to Elele to load sugar for San Francisco.

VETERAN GENERAL BOOTH WRITES TO LOCAL SOLDIERS

The following letter from General Booth of the Salvation Army has been received by the Honolulu corps:

Cincinnati, Ohio.
To My Officers and Soldiers in Honolulu:
My dear Comrades.—Your message duly reached me. The assurances it contained of love to me personally, devotion to my Lord, and determination to fight for the salvation of those around you, cheered me immensely. I glorify God on your behalf.
You have a mighty opportunity. You are the pioneers of mercy. God is loudly calling you to become a great salvation center for the South Sea peoples. A wonderful future is hanging on your action. You must be faithful to your heavenly calling.
Be sure and do your work well. Don't stop short of a full salvation in your own hearts. Live out your religions before Heaven and Earth and Hell, and specially before your families and workmates.
My comrades, you must walk with God. You must separate yourselves from the world, and give yourselves up to save souls.
Lay your all on the altar for the attainment of this end. Let every man and woman aim at being good Salvationists, and content themselves with nothing short of being actual saviours of the lost.
You will be glad to hear God is wonderfully with me on this campaign. Crowds flock to my meetings; holy influences from Heaven fall upon us, meeting after meeting. Officers and soldiers baptized with the Spirit of Christ go out in all directions to spread the flame and work miracles in the Master's name. Oh, I am sure glorious days are coming on The Army all through this great country!
Had it been possible I should have been delighted to have seen you in your island home, and to have been the means of imparting to you some spiritual gift; but as I cannot do this in person, I send you my blessing, at the same time charging you in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, to be faithful to your vows and to your Saviour, true to the principles of The Army, and loyal to
Your affectionate General,
WILLIAM BOOTH.

P. S.—Be sure and look after the juniors. I claim them for this heavenly war.

A GREAT DAY FOR EXPLANATIONS

(Continued from Page 5.)
though he didn't believe it would change his opinion as to the need of the law. The report will be considered with the bill.
Senator Dickey for the Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions reported favoring the bill requiring boards of registration to give three weeks' notice of sittings.
Senator Dickey presented a petition from twenty-four teachers of Hawaii protesting against any change in the education laws.
Senator Palmer Woods presented a resolution calling upon the Governor for all the information he had relative to the claims of British subjects. The resolution was lengthy and contained a number of questions which the introducer wished to have answered. Senator Achi thought the questions

DYSPEPSIA is caused by imperfect or lack of secretion of gastric juices in the stomach. If this disease is neglected Gastric ulcers appear at a certain stage and slowly eat into the lining of the stomach, poisoning the blood and preventing any nourishment being absorbed from the food. If neglected the end of dyspepsia is death by starvation unless a gnawing ulcer penetrates an artery and causes sudden death by internal hemorrhage. If you are a dyspeptic don't neglect your trouble, don't despair. Try

KICKAPOO SAGWA A BLESSING TO DYSPETICS

It cures this agonizing ailment every time. It purifies the blood, repairs the inroads of this disease upon the tissues of the stomach, increases the secretion of the gastric juices and restores the stomach to its normal healthy state.
"I was a great sufferer from chronic dyspepsia for thirteen years, which finally became so bad that I was unable to work or do any business, but Kickapoo Indian Sagwa made a new man of me. It fully restored my health and I can work with entire satisfaction, and deem it a duty to make this known, so that those suffering as I did may use Kickapoo Indian Sagwa and be benefited. I cheerfully recommend it for doing what is claimed of it."—William R. Donahue, Westcott, Nebraska.
There are thousands of others living today who were cured by it. All druggists sell it, \$1.00 a bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.00. A sample of Sagwa will be sent FREE upon request.
KICKAPOO INDIAN MEDICINE CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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contained in the resolution, were some that could not be answered. Senator Baldwin said he did not believe that a committee could call upon the Governor with such questions unless ordered by the Senate.
Finally both the resolution and the Governor's message were referred to the Judiciary Committee, which is instructed to draw up a bill providing for a commission.
LIQUOR LICENSES FOR HOTELS.
Senator Achi gave notice and introduced a bill amending Act 61, Laws of 1896, permitting hotels to sell liquors.
Senator Achi introduced a resolution providing for an appropriation of \$5,000 for improvement of the road leading to the cemetery in Kalihi, which the Board of Health proposes to establish. Referred to Public Lands Committee.
Senator Paris presented a resolution providing for the refunding of the license collected from the Kohala Club stables, which was illegally accepted.
Senator Crabbe presented his bill amending the taxation law.
Action on House Bill No. 34, referring to corporation elections, was deferred until Wednesday on motion of Senator McCandless.

DENTAL BILL PASSES.
The Dental bill passed finally, ten to three, after it had been amended again so as to leave the bill almost as drawn up by the committee of the dentists. On motion of Senator Crabbe the amendment offered by Achi permitting any man who had had two years' experience in a dental office, to take the examination, which was carried on Saturday, was again stricken out. The amendment to section 8, which passed on Saturday was also stricken out, the bill as it stands now permitting the cancelling of the license of any man who has been convicted of a felony. Senators Achi, Kalaupokalani and Kahi voted "no" on the bill.
Senator Woods gave notice of an act to permit the distillation of spirits and to repeal all laws prohibiting it.

LITTLE'S SALARY CUT.
The bill providing additional compensation for Circuit Judges passed after a warm discussion which ended in cutting Judge Little's increased compensation from \$1000 to \$500.
AFTERNOON SESSION.
Senator McCandless introduced an act to regulate the office of Superintendent of Public Works providing that records of all transactions shall be kept, also that he keep an account of all public moneys. The second section provides for the appointment of a chief clerk and assistants. The third section makes the chief clerk responsible for the safekeeping of all money and he is required to give a bond of \$10,000. Ordered printed.
Senator C. Brown presented a petition from Henry Smith asking that the Legislature refund the sum of \$24.43 which he overpaid in taxes in 1902. It was referred to the Miscellaneous Committee. Smith says he paid on an area of 64,000 square feet, when he only owned 51,325 feet.

NEW BILLS.
Senator Dickey introduced the following bills: An act to provide for the registering and confirming titles to land; an act amending the law relating to foreign corporations; an act repealing various miscellaneous laws relating to corporations; an act relating to partnerships; an act amending the laws in regard to the incorporation of banking companies. The bills passed first reading and were ordered printed. The bill are those drawn by the Chief Justice.
Senator Kalaupokalani said he was opposed to the bill, and that the United States paid the salaries and should give the increase. He saw no reason why the Supreme Court should not be included.
Senator McCandless thought the bill was setting a bad precedent, and that the Governor, Secretary, U. S. Marshal and U. S. Attorney all got salaries which were too small. Senator C. Brown warmly defended the measure and said the judges should get decent salaries. The scramble for office resulted only from the desire of attorneys for honor and position.
Senator McCandless moved the insertion of an item of \$1000 for the Governor, but the amendment was ruled out of order.

Senator Paris moved an amendment inserting \$400 for \$1000 for the Fourth Circuit. Senator J. T. Brown argued that living was more expensive in Honolulu and Hilo than in the other districts and favored \$1000. The amendment carried and the bill passed leaving the increase \$1000 in Honolulu and \$500 in the four other circuits.
The vote was: Achi, Baldwin, Crabbe, Brown, J. T. Brown, Wilcox, Woods.

READ ALL OF THIS
You Never Know the Moment When This Information May Prove of Infinite Value.
(From the Sydney, N. S. W., Herald.)
It is worth considerable to any citizen of Honolulu to know the value and use of a medicine, for if there is no occasion to employ it, in the meantime, frail humanity is subjected to so many influences and unforeseen contingencies that the wisest are totally unable to gauge the future. Know then that Doan's Ointment will cure any case of hemorrhoids, commonly known as piles, or any disease of the rectum or skin, generally termed eczema. One application convinces—a continuation cures. Read this proof:
Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, a suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:
Messrs. Foster, McCallan & Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 12 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised, I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.
Yours gratefully,
WILLIAM GILLIVER.

Doan's ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Holister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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